

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

ROBERT O. MATHESON

EDITOR

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter.  
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

Subscription Rates:

Per Month ..... \$ .35 Per Month, Foreign ..... \$ .35  
Per Year ..... \$3.00 Per Year, Foreign ..... \$4.00  
Payable invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY JANUARY 3

## NEW YEAR'S EVE CARNIVAL A SUCCESS.

Probably no one was more surprised at the splendid showing made as a carnival celebration last evening of the first New Year's Eve open-air ball than the various members of the committee of the merchants' association who worked for its success from the start. There were so many who declared that it could not be made a success that there was considerable skepticism up to the last moment. But when the band began to play and the crowds began to gather all doubt of success was at an end.

Hardly ever have the streets been so crowded by the people of this city as last night, when thousands joined in the merrymaking and to see the old year of 1912 out and the new year of 1913 arrive, to the tune of innumerable horns, millions of firecrackers and the blowing of every steam whistle which would work.

The demonstration conclusively proves that New Year's Eve is the proper time for such a celebration, when there are no busy shoppers to interfere with and the night can be made the merry-makers' own. The Mayor's Side-walk Ball will go down in local history as a success, and not a little of this is due to the splendid playing of the Schofield Barracks band, which deserves the thanks of the committee and the citizens of Honolulu. The Hawaiian band also did itself proud and under the leadership of Captain Berger played many special pieces.

It is also proper to mention the large part in the accomplishment of Ed Towse, director-general; Chairman Julius Unger, and J. Walter Doyle, who did so much of the hustling and hard work, and the others who assisted in the management of the affair.

## NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN.

Nineteen Hundred and Twelve has been good to Honolulu and to all Hawaii; the year that has just dawned promises equally great things, especially to this city and island. Honolulu has passed the most prosperous year in its history, and today enters upon a period that promises to eclipse the record twelvemonth just at an end. Upon the horizon is gathering, it is true, the clouds of hostile tariff legislation, and for the main industry of the Territory the year will hold some dangers. That the sugar planters are to be at all ruinously dealt with, however, none but the most pessimistic believe, while it is predicted freely that the industry will be as firmly on its feet one year from today as it now stands. For Honolulu there is, too, a substantial silver lining to that cloud, because with the practical certainty that congress will not materially injure the sugar interests of this Territory comes also the assurance that otherwise congress will be most generous to Oahu, acting through the war and navy departments.

Between today and the end of this year Honolulu is to be made into the greatest military city under the flag. This, if there were nothing else, assures the business prosperity of the city, while, in addition, the New Year brings to us the promise of a vastly increased tourist trade, the accumulating results of the persistent and intelligent advertising of our tourist resources during the last several years.

From the sugar standpoint the year holds nothing that should greatly alarm; from every other business standpoint, Nineteen Hundred and Thirteen brings to us every assurance of prosperity.

## CLEAN SPORT TO BE ENCOURAGED.

A conservative estimate places the number of those who gathered around the track for the horse races and the automobile speed contests yesterday at twelve thousand. This is evidence sufficient that the people of Honolulu take pleasure in such programs as the one presented at Kapiolani Park and are ready and anxious to attend racing events and support the sport when it is attended by the guarantees of fairness afforded yesterday and maintained under auspices above suspicion. The thousands who flocked to Kapiolani Park testified by their presence also to the fact that that park is fulfilling its part in the municipal scheme and being of splendid worth to the community.

Yesterday's races were arranged for in a purely disinterested way by a hui of citizens, the members of which not only gave of their time to provide others with holiday amusement but personally guaranteed the bulk of the expenses, underwriting the affair without hope or expectation of profit. Others, like the management of the rapid transit line, contributed generously towards the expense fund, trusting to the success of the day to bring reimbursement. Profits, whatever they were to be, were promised when the original arrangements were made to the fund for the Mid-Winter Carnival and this fund will benefit to the extent of several hundred dollars, after the expenses of yesterday, amounting to \$2600 in purses and about \$500 for advertising and incidental expenses, are paid.

Twice within the past six months has it been shown that clean track events are popular here and can be supported without the necessity of any betting ring or bookmakers' commissions. Under these circumstances the public should be able to look forward to something even better in the way of a race program at Kapiolani Park during the Mid-Winter Carnival week. When in addition to the local amusement seekers the city will be filled with tourists. The surplus of yesterday will provide the nucleus of a fund for some good purses, sufficiently liberal to make it worth while for some of the horse-men of California to come here with their fast stock for the open events, and sufficiently attractive to bring out the best horseflesh of Hawaii for a day of racing that will definitely reestablish the sport in Honolulu on a solid footing. Towards the accomplishment of such a thing the park commissioners would certainly do their share by allowing the committee the fullest possible use of the park. The commissioners have been ready heretofore to do what was possible and certainly nothing at yesterday's or the previous meet should bring about any change in attitude.

There is one thing, however, which should be prohibited in Honolulu until a proper track is secured, and that is automobile racing. Such races as those of yesterday and all previous ones are dangerous in the extreme. None has been killed or injured yet in the minor speed contests we have had but it is only a question of time before there are fatalities. Some reckless driver some day is going to kill himself or some one else if such racing is allowed. The track as it exists invites such an end to an auto race and until there can be a properly banked track the automobile and motorcycle races should be left off future programs.

## WILSON AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Unless those best acquainted with the situation from first-hand knowledge know less about it than those who view the outlook through the lens of theory, the Democratic administration at Washington is going to make a sad muddle of the Philippine question. A measure of independence at once and complete independence in eight years is said to be the policy favored by President-elect Wilson, who, according to the wireless despatches to The Advertiser, will advocate the passage of the Jones' Bill, or some similar legislation, at the coming special session. It is also stated, in Washington despatches, that Representative Jones of Virginia, the author of the Philippines Independence Bill, now in congress, may be President Wilson's choice for governor-general of the islands in succession to Governor-General Forbes.

Those best informed from President Taft down, declare that the United States will only be incurring trouble for itself by encouraging the Filipinos in any hope of an immediate measure of independence or of holding out to the Filipinos any prospect of self-government so long as the great majority of the islands are as they are, unutilized, unimproved in the very elements of self-government and hostile to that state in the islands from which the government must necessarily be retained. The Filipinos have a certain degree of self-government now, but fewer than ten per cent of the adult male population is eligible to vote and not a very much larger proportion have any adequate supervision of what a ballot means.

The continued talk of independence, however, and inevitable consideration for the idea from Washington is certain to influence the Filipino imagination and create all sorts of unrest and disturbance throughout the group, rendering more difficult the white man's battle for the responsibility of that race on the ground. If trouble does not come from the new house results of the recent municipal election, many prospects will be disappointed.

## BILLBOARD FIGHT MAKING HEADWAY.

From end to end of the country, in many places where natural beauty of scenery is not an asset of great value such as it is on Oahu, the fight against the disfiguring billboard is being pressed forward. The women of San Francisco have won a great victory in their campaign against the outdoor advertising signs and the largest of the billboards there are to come down, with heavy restrictions on the rest. The chamber of commerce of San Jose has made an appeal to property owners to aid in the removal of all billboards from the city and is urging upon the city council the adoption of a policy that is reported to be accomplishing a great deal in Madison, New Jersey. The Madison ordinance provides that all property upon which advertising billboards are erected shall be assessed in their valuations to an amount that will produce additional taxes greater than the rental revenues from the billboards.

Honolulu will soon be filled with tourists, here to enjoy the natural beauties of the city and its unrivaled climate. Every billboard in the residential sections of the city is a tourist detraction, making Honolulu that much less beautiful in the eyes of strangers and that much less worth coming back to. The local merchants, thanks to the good work of the ladies of the Kiloheana Art League, have, with few exceptions, recognized this and by removing their advertising from the billboards, shown their desire to help Honolulu. The spoliation is now being done by advertisers who have no interest in the city whatever except as a place in which to gather profits through the sale of their wares. These advertisers the residents can afford to individually boycott without mercy.

The one and only sure way for Honolulu to rid itself of billboards is to make it known at home and abroad that what is advertised at the expense of the city generally will not be purchased. Anti-billboard legislation can only go so far, but a general refusal to purchase these foreign-made and billboard-advertised goods will wipe out the billboards almost entirely. Taxpayers whose money goes to beautify Honolulu, support the promotion work and help make this a pleasant stopping place for strangers should lead in the campaign against those who are doing their utmost to nullify all the good that promotion and beautification can accomplish.

## WHAT MAINLAND RURAL SCHOOLS ARE DOING.

There are signs that the rural schools on the mainland are at last coming into their own. Long the neglected factor in American education, they are now in progress of a regeneration that is as thoroughgoing as it is necessary and as necessary in Hawaii as anywhere else.

It is not merely that educators have turned their attention to the problem; it is not merely that much is currently written on the subject (one-fourth of the bulletins published in 1912 by the United States bureau of education deal directly with rural education); it is rather that theory has given place to practice; that the work of rural education is actually under way.

Teachers of experience armed with the essential facts of rural life, acquainted with the needs of the communities they serve, sincere in their faith in the country as the place to live in and build up citizenship, are doing for the rural districts what the pioneer teachers of former generations did for the city and the town.

These rural teachers are actually accomplishing the work that has so long been merely talked about. Old one-room ramshackle schoolhouses are torn down to make way for attractive little buildings, not necessarily larger than the old, but built on sound principles of beauty and utility; or, frequently, the place of the discarded building has been taken by the more imposing structure of the consolidated school, symbol of educational efficiency.

Even the literature on rural education shows the effects of the practical application of what were formerly only theories. Current bulletins of the bureau of education describe the training of rural school-teachers, not as something that might be done, but as something that has been done and is done every day. It is no longer the problem of knowing what ought to be done, but of doing it—the problem of disseminating the knowledge that is already available.

The realization of the significance of rural education marks a turning point in American history. For the better part of a century American education developed one-sidedly—as a city and town matter. To live in the country was to be isolated from the better things of civilization—including education. That the population of the United States was and is predominantly rural did not seem to enter the question. There was a feeling that the country could take care of itself; that the "little red schoolhouse" could accomplish everything with nothing; that there was an inexhaustible supply of country school-teachers willing to handle an assortment of youngsters of varying ages and abilities, do janitor chores and perform the numerous other duties of the oldtime schoolmaster, all for a few dollars per week, with utter disregard of the increased cost of living.

The awakening from this state of blissful indifference toward country life and country education did not come until the drift from country to city had become one of the startling phenomena of the age. Then economists exhorted boys to "stay on the farm"; but the exhortation came too late. What boy was going to stay on the farm when opportunity seemed to be everywhere else? There were no adequate educational facilities for him in the country; nothing to guide him in his desire to get along in the world; so he went to join the city throng and help diminish the producing power of the fundamental class in society—the agriculturists.

Rural education can not immediately and entirely reverse this process, but it is the first essential step. Better rural schools will not only tend to equalize the advantages of city and country in educational opportunity; they will meet the greatest economic need of our time by increasing the efficiency of the coming generation as producers on the land.

## FOREIGN TRADE RECORD LAST YEAR.

The foreign trade of the United States in 1912 will show a higher record in both imports and exports than in any previous year. Eleven months' figures just compiled by the statistical division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce indicate that the imports of the year will approximate 1800 million dollars, against 1563 million in the former high record year for imports, 1910, and that the exports will approximate 2400 million dollars, against 2093 million in the former high record year for exports, 1911. The calendar year will break all records in the value of both imports and exports. In one feature, however, that of excess of exports over imports, the record of the year will fall below that of certain earlier years. The excess of exports in 1912 will apparently be about 600 million dollars, while 1908 showed an excess of exports of 636 million and 1909 an excess of exports of 649 million dollars.

The exact figures of the eleven months for which the record has been established are, for imports, \$1,664,200,000, against \$1,426,200,000 in 1910 and \$1,392,600,000 in 1911. The value of the merchandise which entered free of duty in the eleven months of 1912 was \$902,000,000, against \$694,332,000 in 1910 and \$714,491,000 in the corresponding period of 1911. The amount which paid duty was \$761,900,000, against \$731,862,000 in the corresponding months of 1910 and \$677,194,000 in the same months of 1911. For the single month of November, 1912, the total imports were \$152,000,000, of which \$89,600,000 entered free of duty and \$63,400,000 paid duties, the share of the imports which entered free of duty being, in November, 58.6 per cent, and in the eleven months, 54.2 per cent.

On the export side the eleven months' figures of 1912 are \$2,148,000,000, and for the single month of November, \$277,900,000, suggesting that if December trade equaled that of November, the total imports of the year will be about \$1,800,000,000, against \$1,562,900,000 in 1910 and \$1,533,000,000 in 1911; and the exports about \$2,400,000,000 in 1912, against \$1,806,300,000 in 1910 and \$2,092,400,000 in 1911, the first year in which the exports had crossed the two billion dollar line.

The increase in both imports and exports was apparent in the trade with all parts of the world. Exports to Europe show in the ten months for which detailed statistics are available a gain from 1015 million dollars in 1911 to 1163 million in 1912; those to North America, from 399 million to 473 million; to South America, from ninety-eight million to 114 million; to Asia, from seventy-six million and a half million to ninety-six million; to Oceania, from fifty-seven million to sixty-one million, and to Africa, from twenty million to twenty-two million dollars.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

We will soon know whether the recently elected Democratic supervisors are going to legislate for Honolulu or for the Democratic party. If the latter, the Democratic laws will go out as suddenly as it came, with only a loud noise and a loud snarl to tell about in the history books.

The scientists of the Technology Station, Kilauea, will be delighted, on receipt of the news that Doctor Cook is to investigate the volcano and make an unaccompanied ascent "for purely scientific purposes." There's this about it, however, Cook will either go down into the crater or be barred from climbing that by fire. Faked photographs will not go in this event.

In the opinion of the postal experts the parcels post service just inaugurated is the most gigantic transportation proposition ever undertaken by the government. The service extends over more than 1,435,000 miles of transportation lines, including 233,800 miles of railways, 104,390 miles of star routes, 10,253 miles of steamboat lines, and 1,097,772 miles of rural mail routes.

Kuhio is opposing the confirmation of the President's reappointment of Governor Frear. Of course he is. Why shouldn't he? He ran on his anti-Frear record and was elected on it. At the last moment, when it got down to a question of Kuhio or Frear at the ballot box, many of the "closest friends" of the Governor tossed him over without compunction and voted for Kuhio. Everyone with any sense knew that Kuhio intended to oppose Frear's confirmation and that he is doing it is no matter for surprise. The surprise would come if he were not.

Jack Atkinson's announcement that his party, the Bull Moosers, intend to raise their 1916 campaign fund "by getting money from the people, not from the bosses and the little group of financiers" furnishes a good suggestion for the local Republicans, who are going to experience some little difficulty when next they venture to approach "the bosses and the little group of financiers." Perhaps Mr. Atkinson will give the G. O. P. campaign managers some lessons in the gentle art of raising a campaign fund from "the people." It would be an interesting experiment to try it in Hawaii, at any rate.

What other reason than to make the system more complicated there may be for parcels post stamps is not plain to the casual observer. Common sense seems to point out that the government should not care what particular stamps are placed on parcels so long as they are bought in the proper way and enough of them are used. Other countries with parcels post laws do not make special stamps necessary, nor do they care whether the parcels are mailed in the post-office or in the post boxes. In fact, the idea in all the parcels post laws except our own is to make it easy and convenient for the public, with as little red tape as possible. The law which has just gone into effect makes it about as much trouble to mail a parcel as to take out a life insurance policy. Why?

"It is the uncertainty of what congress may do rather than as to what Mr. Wilson will do" that is worrying Wall Street, according to Henry Clews, who says, in his weekly letter: "There is one more factor which has tended to unsettle Stock Exchange values, and that is the indications of a trade reaction. For this stringent money and prospects of tariff revision are chiefly responsible. Inevitably with the prospects of lower duties, merchants and manufacturers are obliged to go slow until they discover what to expect. It is the uncertainty as to what the new congress may do rather than as to what Mr. Wilson will do, as the political sentiment is still running strongly against large corporations, particularly those of a monopolistic nature, and if the attacks upon such institutions continue in the next session of congress the effect is not likely to be reassuring, and will delay if not seriously hamper business recovery. Handling of the big corporations had better be left to the courts than to congress."

## SHAREHOLDERS IN PAHANG TO MEET

Important Action Upon Method of Selling Treasury Stock to Be Taken.

An exceedingly important meeting of the stockholders of the Pahang Rubber Company will be held in the office of the Waterhouse company, its agents, next Monday morning at which time it will be determined as to whether the 2000 shares of treasury stock will be disposed of at the market price, which was 19 flat at the last sale, or distributed among the present shareholders pro rata at par, which is \$10 per share.

Apparently the stock will be placed on the market through a regular subscription for the stock at the market price, the proceeds to be used for the payment of indebtedness of the company, with the balance remaining to be devoted to improvements on the plantation.

Speaking of this meeting of shareholders and the action to be taken Secretary Fred T. P. Waterhouse yesterday explained the situation in regard to the Pahang company and the proposal to dispose of the treasury stock which will be acted upon next Monday.

## LITTLE SUFFERER FROM ECZEMA

Grew Worse in Spite of Six Months of Ablest Treatment—Sleep Terribly Broken—Face, Head and Hands Masses of Dreadful Humor.

## A SINGLE SET OF CUTICURA CURED HIM

"I feel it my duty to let you know what success I have had with the Cuticura Remedies. When our baby was seven weeks old he broke out with what we thought was heat but which gradually grew worse. We called in a doctor. He said it was eczema and from that time we doctored six months with three of the best doctors in Atchison but he only got worse. His face, head and hands were a solid sore. There was no end to the suffering for him. We had to tie his little hands to keep him from scratching. He never knew what it was to sleep well from the time he took the disease until he was cured. He kept us awake all hours in the night and his health wasn't what you would call good. We tried everything but the right thing. Finally I got a set of the Cuticura Remedies and am pleased to say we did not use all of them until he was cured. We have waited a year and a half to see if it would return but it never has and to-day his skin is clear and fair as it possibly could be. I hope Cuticura may save some one else's little one's suffering and also their pocket-books. John Leason, 1403 Atchison St., Atchison, Kan., Oct. 19, 1909."

Cuticura comfort for all who suffer from facial eruptions such as acne (pimples and blackheads), acne rosacea, facial eczema, ringworm, itchy scalp, itching, itching, itching and all nervousness is found in getting acquainted with Cuticura Ointment followed by warm baths with Cuticura Soap. For preserving purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and heads of infants, children and adults Cuticura Soap and Cuticura are priceless.

"This special meeting of the shareholders is to consider the disposition of the 2000 shares of treasury stock," said Mr. Waterhouse. "Under the by-laws the stock has to be issued to the stockholders at par, unless by unanimous consent it is decided otherwise. The resolution to be brought up at this meeting will be to authorize the directors to issue the 2000 shares at par, or, if unanimous consent is obtained, at the market price and in such manner and for such prices as the directors may deem for the best interests of the company."

"Holders of over ninety per cent of shares of the company have already consented to the issue of this treasury stock at the market price. The money realized from this sale of stock will pay off the present indebtedness and leave a large enough working balance on hand to offset the rubber on hand and in transit to market."

It was learned yesterday that the principal indebtedness of the company is an overdraft on its agents. It was also stated that a regular dividend of one per cent a month is contemplated and will probably be declared at an early date. The plantation is in fine shape and the company is in fine financial condition.

## REAPPOINTMENTS ARE UNCERTAIN

Mayor Fern Says He May Make Some, But Then Again He May Not.

"I am not ready to say just now whom I shall appoint to offices at my disposal," said Mayor Fern yesterday. "I may reappoint some who are now in office and I may select new men."

The mayor said that he was inclined to be fair in the matter of making appointments and reappointments, but said that considerable pressure was being brought to bear to give Democrats offices wherever possible.

"I am privileged only to appoint in the cases of the fire chief and the superintendent of the electric light service," said the mayor. "I might reappoint Thurston and yet I might not. They say he is the only man competent to conduct that department. Well, suppose there should be a serious accident to the chief and he was laid up for six months, does that mean there would be no other man to run the department? I ask that question as a fair one."

"I suppose, however, in some cases I may reappoint the man now in office and appoint, as his chief assistant, a Democrat. I presume I will do that. That would be something like pairing off a bulldog and a terrier," and the mayor smiled.

There is a rumor that he will appoint Henry De Pries as an assistant to Chief Thurston, or at least have him appointed under the chief. Whether he is to be the bulldog, to carry out the mayor's suggestion, was not confirmed.

It is stated also that R. W. Cathcart is to be chief clerk of the road supervisor's office and will appoint his own staff, while Caldwell, the present road supervisor, is to be replaced by J. J. Smiddy, now in the employ of John Wilson, the contractor, and Democratic national committeeman for Hawaii.

S. Foster, a commercial man of San Francisco, arrived yesterday on his regular visit to the islands.

## BEST MEDICINE MADE

There is no better medicine made for colds than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration, and restores the system to a healthy condition. For sale by Messrs. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.